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the racial closed-door policy of the past and the compelling utilitarian argument of the present.

ALBERT R. ELLINGWOOD.

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War and Progress: the Growth of the World Influence of the Anglo-Saxon. By WILLIAM S. HOWE. (Boston: LeRoy Phillips. 1918. Pp. 136.)

One of the three great world groups—designated as Anglo-Saxon, Slavic, and East Asian—will control the moral purposes of the world in the future, and for the good of the world the Anglo-Saxon should be the one: this is the main thesis of *War and Progress: the World Influence of the Anglo-Saxon*, by William S. Howe.

The book was written, some of its material appearing in magazines, before the signing of the armistice, and the author expresses what was then a very proper anxiety about the outcome of the war, making suggestions which he feels would contribute toward an Allied victory. He feels "the only sure way to win is to anticipate the worst and then plan to beat that worst." Some of the topics, though interesting in themselves, seem irrelevant to the main theme: that of how much the Allies owe to Russia for her activities in the first two and a half years, and the outline of a scheme for introducing a "premier" quickly responsive to public opinion into the mechanism of the United States government. Two other defects are the lack of an index and the sometimes indiscriminating use of terms, as in the case of England, British, Great Britain, etc.

On the whole the book contains much salutary direct thinking and plain speaking on broad international relations in terms intended for the nonexpert.

The catch phrases "self-determination" and "open diplomacy" are subjected to a sane criticism which divests them of their halos. As Mr. Howe points out, the doctrine of self-determination would not have preserved the Union in 1861-65, and diplomacy without secrecy would put democracies at a disadvantage with autocracies.

By the Anglo-Saxon group the author means the British Empire and the United States. He says that "in spite of just differences, present conditions and future political questions make it impossible that they should act in any other way than as a unit in international affairs," and he is in harmony with a growing body of political thought when

he speaks approvingly of "the union between Great Britain and the United States, placing the resources of the latter and the skill and foresight of the former in international relations in combination."

Japan-China is treated as an entity. And certainly anyone who does not understand why should not fail to read the book.

SINCLAIR KENNEDY.

Brookline, Mass.

Source Book of Military Law and War-time Legislation. By Col. JOHN H. WIGMORE. (St. Paul: The West Publishing Company. 1918. Pp. xviii, 858.)

This volume, which bears throughout its pages the marks of Col. John H. Wigmore's skill in the selection of materials, was prepared under the auspices of the war department's committee on education and special training for use in connection with the work of the Students' Army Training Corps. The demobilization of these student soldiers will prevent the book from achieving its immediate purpose, but its usefulness to the general student of American government will amply justify its publication. In no other book, and indeed in no other small group of books, can one find the materials which have been brought together here. It includes not only the chief legislative enactments relating to military administration, but a large number of the most important judicial opinions affecting war-time questions and also a selection from the rulings of the judge advocate general's department. Such portions of the Army Regulations and the General Orders as seem necessary to round out the field are likewise included. The value of such a book to teachers is, of course, quite obvious. The war has made great changes in many branches of civil administration and the student of political science must be brought abreast of them all. Colonel Wigmore's compilation would form an admirable basis for a course on American war government.

W. B. M.

The History of Legislative Methods in the Period before 1825. By Dr. RALPH VOLNEY HARLOW. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1917.)

This is one of those books that carry a wider interest than is conveyed by the title. It has interest and value from at least four points of view. It is a contribution of permanent serviceability to the his-